

The S parameter for a Light Composite Higgs: a Dispersion Relation Approach

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Abstract

We derive a dispersion relation for the S parameter in the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ Minimal Composite Higgs model. This generalizes the Peskin-Takeuchi formula to the case when a light Higgs boson is present in the spectrum. Our result combines an IR effect due to the reduction in the Higgs boson couplings with a UV contribution from the strong sector. It also includes a finite matching term, achieving a very good relative accuracy $O(m_h^2/m_\rho^2)$. We apply our formula in several toy examples, modeling the UV spectral density via Vector Model Dominance.

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Oblique parameters in the Standard Model	5
3	S parameter in the Minimal Composite Higgs Model	7
3.1	General idea	7
3.2	Strong sector current two point function	7
3.3	Spectral densities	9
3.4	Matching	11
3.5	Computing ε_3 for Composite Higgs	12
4	Examples and benchmarks	12
4.1	Heavy vs light Higgs	13
4.2	Vector Meson Dominance	14
4.3	Remark on the gauge formalism	16
5	Discussion and outlook	18
A	$SO(5)$ generators	19

1 Introduction

The only two known mechanisms to protect the Higgs boson mass from large quantum corrections are supersymmetry and shift symmetry. Here we focus on the second possibility, imagining that the newly discovered Higgs boson is a pseudo-goldstone boson of a spontaneously broken global symmetry [1, 2]. This class of models are known as ‘composite Higgs’. Our purpose is to discuss, in this context, the leading $O(g^2)$ oblique contribution to the S parameter. Computations of electroweak precision observables in the Standard Model (SM) and its extensions is of course an old and well-studied problem. This problem is nontrivial for composite Higgs models due to strong interactions present in the EWSB sector. For this reason the electroweak parameters cannot be computed in a purely perturbative approach. Rather, a combination of perturbation theory with dispersive techniques is needed. In fact, our main result, Eq. (3.26), can be seen as a generalization of the Peskin-Takeuchi dispersion relation for the S parameter [3] from the Higgsless to the composite Higgs case.

For concreteness, we will consider here only the Minimal Composite Higgs Model (MCHM)

[4]. This model assumes the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ pattern of global symmetry breaking. Other, more goldstone-rich, patterns can be considered analogously. The effective low energy description of the MCHM is via a real scalar five-plet Φ subject to a constraint $\Phi^2 = f^2$. The low energy spectrum contains, in addition to three goldstones eventually eaten by the W and Z , a fourth (pseudo)goldstone which is the composite Higgs boson. The $SO(4) = SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ subgroup of the global symmetry acting on the first four components of Φ plays the role of the custodial group; its $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_{T_R^3}$ subgroup is gauged by the SM gauge group. The strength of the electroweak symmetry breaking is then controlled by the vacuum orientation:

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = (0, 0, 0, f \sin \theta, f \cos \theta). \quad (1.1)$$

A potential for θ will be generated by small $SO(5)$ breaking effects, such as couplings to the SM gauge fields and fermions. The low energy dynamics of the model is thus captured by the Lagrangian

$$\frac{1}{2}(D_\mu \Phi)^2 + V(\theta). \quad (1.2)$$

To correctly reproduce the electroweak scale, the minimum of the potential must be at

$$f \sin \theta_* = v = 246 \text{ GeV}. \quad (1.3)$$

The Higgs boson field corresponds to fluctuations in θ around the minimum and its mass is given by

$$m_h^2 = f^2 V''(\theta_*). \quad (1.4)$$

Only these two characteristics of the potential will be important below.

In this class of models, the S parameter gets contributions from two effects. The first one is associated with the strong sector spin one resonances of mass $m_\rho \sim g_* f$, where $g_* \lesssim 4\pi$ is the strong sector interaction strength. This contribution, called UV, can be estimated as¹

$$\hat{S}_{\text{UV}} \sim \frac{m_W^2}{m_\rho^2}. \quad (1.5)$$

In 5D models realizing composite Higgs dynamics (or deconstructions thereof) this contribution can be computed integrating out the resonances at tree level.

The second effect on the S parameter is associated with the fact that the composite Higgs boson couplings to WW and ZZ are suppressed with respect to the SM by a factor of $a \equiv \cos \theta_* < 1$ [6]. Since the Higgs decay signal into WW and ZZ observed by the LHC experiments is roughly consistent with the SM rate, this suppression cannot be too large. A conservative lower bound is $a \gtrsim 0.8$ at 90% CL.², implying $f \gtrsim 400 \text{ GeV}$.

As pointed out in [14], $a < 1$ induces a change in the electroweak oblique parameters. The change is easy to write down for the heavy Higgs $m_h \gg m_Z$. In this approximation,

¹The parameters \hat{S}, \hat{T} [5] are proportional to the Peskin-Takeuchi parameters: $\hat{S} = \frac{g^2}{16\pi} S$, $\hat{T} = \alpha_{\text{EM}} T$.

²This bound follows combining the latest reported WW and ZZ signal strengths [7, 8]. We assumed for simplicity that the Higgs boson couplings to the fermions are as in the SM; see [9–13] for more detailed fits.

the Higgs mass dependence of the S and T parameters in the Standard Model is given by

$$\hat{S}, \hat{T} \approx \kappa_{S,T} \log \frac{m_h}{m_Z}, \quad \kappa_S = \frac{g^2}{96\pi^2}, \quad \kappa_T = -\frac{3g'^2}{32\pi^2}. \quad (1.6)$$

The origin of these finite logarithms is a cancellation of the Higgs boson loop against the goldstone boson loop, which are separately logarithmically divergent:

$$\log \frac{m_h}{m_Z} = \left(\log \frac{\Lambda}{m_Z} \right)_{\text{goldstones}} - \left(\log \frac{\Lambda}{m_h} \right)_{\text{Higgs}}, \quad (1.7)$$

where Λ is a UV cutoff. For composite Higgs, the second logarithm is rescaled by a^2 , so that the logarithmic divergence is not canceled completely.

The oblique parameters can then be computed by (1.6) provided that the Higgs mass is replaced by an effective mass

$$m_{\text{eff}} = m_h \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_h} \right)^{1-a^2}. \quad (1.8)$$

The full S parameter is obtained by adding the UV contribution (1.5) and the IR contribution from (1.6) with $m_h \rightarrow m_{\text{eff}}$ and $\Lambda \sim m_\rho$. This prescription was first advocated in [14] and used in a number of subsequent works [15–22].

A new computation of the S parameter proposed below is better than the above prescription in several aspects:

- The UV contribution is computed via a dispersion integral rather than estimated via (1.5).
- The IR contribution is computed without using the heavy Higgs approximation, as required in view of the rather low experimentally observed $m_h \approx 125$ GeV.
- A finite matching term is computed, allowing to put together the UV and IR contributions and eliminate cutoff ambiguities.

Our final formula determines the S parameter with relative accuracy $O(m_h^2/m_\rho^2)$.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2 we remind how oblique parameters depend on the Higgs mass in the SM, beyond the heavy Higgs approximation. In section 3 we discuss the S parameter in the minimal composite Higgs model. Our main result here is a formula for the complete S parameter at $O(g^2)$ beyond the heavy Higgs limit. Our formula combines, in a cutoff-independent way, the IR composite Higgs contribution with a dispersive integral computing the UV contribution of resonances. This formula plays a role similar to the Peskin-Takeuchi dispersion relation in Technicolor models [3]. We then discuss in section 4 several toy model applications of our formula, using Vector Meson Dominance to parametrize the unknown spectral densities, and conclude. Our group theory conventions are gathered in the appendix.

2 Oblique parameters in the Standard Model

In this section we review the Higgs boson mass dependence of the electroweak precision observables in the SM. A useful basis is given by the three ε parameters [23, 24], particular linear combinations of the precision observables $\Delta\rho$, Δk , and Δr_w . The ε 's can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= e_1 - e_5 + \text{non-oblique}, \\ \varepsilon_2 &= e_2 - c^2 e_5 - (s^2 e_4 + \text{non-oblique}), \\ \varepsilon_3 &= e_3 - c^2 e_5 + (c^2 e_4 + \text{non-oblique}),\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

where the e 's are expressed in terms of the electroweak gauge boson self-energies:

$$\begin{aligned}e_1 &= \frac{A_{33}(0) - A_{WW}(0)}{m_W^2} = \frac{A_{ZZ}(0)}{m_Z^2} - \frac{A_{WW}(0)}{m_W^2}, \\ e_2 &= F_{WW}(m_W^2) - F_{33}(m_Z^2), \\ e_3 &= \frac{c}{s} F_{30}(m_Z^2), \\ e_4 &= F_{\gamma\gamma}(0) - F_{\gamma\gamma}(m_Z^2), \\ e_5 &= m_Z^2 F'_{ZZ}(m_Z^2).\end{aligned}\tag{2.2}$$

Here $F(q^2)$ and $A(0)$ appear in the decomposition of the polarization operators:

$$\Pi_{ij}^{\mu\nu}(q) \equiv -i\eta^{\mu\nu} [A_{ij}(0) + q^2 F_{ij}(q^2)] + q^\mu q^\nu \text{ terms}.\tag{2.3}$$

The s and c in (2.1) are the sine and cosine of the Weinberg angle. Finally, the ‘non-oblique’ terms involve the vertex and box corrections. These terms, as well as e_4 with which they are grouped, do not involve the Higgs boson and we won’t need to discuss them.

We have evaluated the one loop diagrams contributions to $e_{1,2,3,5}$ involving the Higgs boson. The relevant diagrams involve the Higgs and a goldstone, or the Higgs and a gauge boson propagating in the loop. The Higgs dependent parts of the ε parameters are then found to be:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{1,\text{Higgs}} &\equiv (e_1 - e_5)_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{3g^2}{64\pi^2 c^2} H_A(h) + \frac{3g'^2}{64\pi^2} \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{m_Z^2} + \frac{g^2}{384\pi^2 c^2} (-4 + 3c^2 + 18c^2 \log c^2), \\ \varepsilon_{2,\text{Higgs}} &\equiv (e_2 - c^2 e_5)_{\text{Higgs}} \\ &= \frac{3g^2}{64\pi^2 (c^2 - s^2)} \{ [H_A(h) - H_m(h)] - 2s^2 [H_A(h) - H_R(h)] \} - \frac{g^2}{384\pi^2} (1 + 2 \log c^2), \\ \varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}} &\equiv (e_3 - c^2 e_5)_{\text{Higgs}} = \frac{3g^2}{64\pi^2} [H_A(h) - H_R(h)] - \frac{g^2}{192\pi^2} \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{m_Z^2} - \frac{g^2}{288\pi^2}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.4}$$

We computed this result in dimensional regularization with

$$\log \Lambda^2 \equiv N_\epsilon + \log \mu^2, \quad N_\epsilon \equiv \frac{2}{\epsilon} + \log(4\pi) - \gamma + 1.\tag{2.5}$$

We also did it in an arbitrary ξ -gauge. The result (2.4) is ξ -independent, for the following reason. The total ε 's should of course be gauge-independent. Moreover, the ξ -dependent terms in the diagrams involving the Higgs and in the diagrams involving only the gauge bosons cannot cancel each other since the former depend on the Higgs mass and the latter do not. So these two groups of ξ -dependent terms should cancel separately.³

To facilitate comparison with the literature, we expressed (2.4) using the functions $H_i(h)$ of $h = m_h^2/m_Z^2$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} H_A(h) &= \frac{hc^2}{h-c^2} \log \frac{h}{c^2} - \frac{8h}{9(h-1)} \log h + \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3}h + \frac{2}{9}h^2 \right) F_h(h) - \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{9}h + \frac{h^2}{9} \right) F'_h(h) - \frac{h}{18}, \\ H_R(h) &= -\frac{h}{18} + \frac{c^2}{1-\frac{c^2}{h}} \log \frac{h}{c^2} + \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{9}h + \frac{1}{9}h^2 \right) F_h(h) + \frac{h}{1-h} \log h, \\ H_m(h) &= -\frac{h}{h-1} \log h + \frac{c^2 h}{h-c^2} \log \frac{h}{c^2} - \frac{s^2}{18c^2} h + \left(\frac{h^2}{9} - \frac{4h}{9} + \frac{4}{3} \right) F_h(h) \\ &\quad - (c^2 - s^2) \left(\frac{h^2}{9c^4} - \frac{4h}{9c^2} + \frac{4}{3} \right) F_h \left(\frac{h}{c^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

These were obtained by dropping the Higgs mass independent terms 0.18, 0.03, 0.52 from the identically named functions in [25]. The functions $F_h(h)$ and $F'_h(h)$ are given by⁴

$$\begin{aligned} F_h(h) &= 1 + \left(\frac{h}{h-1} - \frac{1}{2}h \right) \log h + \begin{cases} h\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{h}} \log \left(\sqrt{\frac{h}{4}-1} + \sqrt{\frac{h}{4}} \right), & h > 4, \\ -h\sqrt{\frac{4}{h}-1} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{4}{h}-1}, & h < 4, \end{cases} \\ F'_h(h) &= -1 + \frac{h-1}{2} \log h + \begin{cases} (3-h)\sqrt{\frac{h}{h-4}} \log \left(\sqrt{\frac{h}{4}-1} + \sqrt{\frac{h}{4}} \right), & h > 4, \\ (3-h)\sqrt{\frac{h}{4-h}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{4}{h}-1}, & h < 4. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

The experimental value $m_h = 125$ GeV corresponds to $h \approx 1.89$, belonging to the $h < 4$ branch of these formulas.

As a check, the Higgs mass dependence of (2.4) agrees with the Higgs mass dependence of the full ε 's given in [25]. On the other hand, (2.4) also contains constants and logarithmically divergent terms of the Higgs boson contributions. These terms will be relevant in the composite Higgs discussion below. In particular the constant terms could not be easily extracted from [25], which gives only the total result for ε 's including the pure gauge boson loops, but not the separate Higgs contributions.

³We thank Adam Falkowski for discussions concerning this point.

⁴Note that F'_h is not the derivative of F_h . Note also that the F_h is given with a misprint in (F.7) of [25]; the misprint is corrected in [26].

3 S parameter in the Minimal Composite Higgs Model

3.1 General idea

Let us formulate more precisely the problem that we want to solve. We are given a strong sector realizing an $SO(5)/SO(4)$ spontaneous symmetry breaking. The sector has a multiplet of global currents J_μ^A . We assume that the two point functions of these currents are known at all energies (either measured or solved). This is before the strong sector is coupled to the SM gauge fields. Once these latter couplings are turned on, we expect that the backreaction on the current-current spectral densities at high energies will be negligible, while at low energies it will be to some extent universal. So we expect that a formula must exist which computes ε_3 , at the lowest nontrivial order $O(g^2)$, in terms of the UV tail of the strong sector spectral densities, plus a universal IR piece. In this section we will present such a formula.

The computation proceeds in two steps. The first step is to replace the full strong sector by a low energy effective theory described by the Lagrangian

$$\frac{1}{2}(D_\mu\Phi)^2 + O_S, \quad O_S = \frac{2c(\mu^2)}{f^2} B_{\mu\nu} W_{\mu\nu}^a \Phi^t T^{aL} T^{3R} \Phi. \quad (3.1)$$

The coefficient $c(\mu^2)$ will have to be determined by a careful matching procedure; it will depend on the matching scale as indicated. In this part of the computation, the SM gauge fields W_μ and B_μ can be viewed as classical external sources introduced to measure the current correlation functions. The matching scale will be chosen in the range $m_h \ll \mu \ll m_\rho$, so that the Higgs boson mass can be neglected during the matching.

The second step is to compute ε_3 starting from (3.1). Now we have to make gauge bosons dynamical. We also have to take into account that the Higgs boson acquires a mass. The ε_3 gets a contribution from

- the SM gauge boson and fermion loops, vertex and box corrections,
- the Higgs boson loops, the second particle being a goldstone or a gauge boson,
- the contact contribution from O_S .

The first group of contributions is identical in the SM and MCHM and will cancel upon computing the S parameter. The second contribution equals $\varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}}$ computed in section 2, up to a factor a^2 reflecting the reduction in the Higgs boson couplings. As we will see, the regularization scale dependence of the Higgs contribution will cancel with that of $c(\mu^2)$, and the total S parameter will be UV finite and μ -independent.

3.2 Strong sector current two point function

We start with a general discussion of the $SO(5)$ current-current correlation function (before coupling to the SM gauge bosons). The form of this correlator is constrained by current

conservation, $SO(5)$ symmetry, and the assumed symmetry breaking pattern $SO(5)/SO(4)$. The most general expression consistent with all the constraints is [4]:

$$\langle J_\mu^A(q) J_\nu^B(-q) \rangle = -i P_{\mu\nu} \left[\delta^{AB} \Pi_0(q^2) + \tilde{\Phi}^t T^A T^B \tilde{\Phi} \Pi_1(q^2) + (T^A)_{ij} (T^B)_{kl} \epsilon^{ijklm} \tilde{\Phi}^m \Pi_2(q^2) \right]. \quad (3.2)$$

Here $\tilde{\Phi} \equiv \Phi/f$ is the order parameter for the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ breaking, $P_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} - q_\mu q_\nu / q^2$, and T^A are the $SO(5)$ generators in the fundamental representation (see Appendix). The term proportional to the ϵ -tensor, not mentioned in [4], is forbidden if the global symmetry is $O(5)$ rather than $SO(5)$. It breaks P_{LR} parity and would give opposite sign contributions to the $SU(2)_L$ and $U(1)_Y$ gauge couplings once interactions with the SM gauge bosons are turned on; see Eq. (3.8) below.

The UV behavior of the $\Pi_i(q^2)$ form factors in (3.2) can be connected with the current-current OPE (see section 4.3 of [27] for an analogous discussion in the $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ case). The OPE takes the form

$$J_\mu^A(x) J_\nu^B(0) = (\eta_{\mu\nu} \partial^2 - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu) \left[\frac{1}{(x^2)^2} + \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \frac{\Gamma_C^{AB} \mathcal{O}^C(0)}{(x^2)^{2-\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}/2}} + \dots \right], \quad (3.3)$$

where we singled out scalars \mathcal{O} which get vevs when the $SO(5)$ symmetry breaks spontaneously, and the Γ_C^{AB} are the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients. The \dots in the OPE contains fields of nonzero spin (including derivatives of scalars), which cannot get vevs if the Lorentz invariance is to be preserved. Notice that the OPE is written in the UV operator basis, where the EWSB sector is assumed to approach a scale-invariant fixed point.

Group theory restricts \mathcal{O} to transform in one of the representation appearing in the symmetric product of two adjoints of $SO(5)$: singlet **1**, traceless symmetric two-tensor **14**, fundamental **5**, and **35** (which is $[2, 2]$ in the Young tableau notation). The scalars in the first three channels will generically get vevs, whose orientation is determined by the order parameter:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \sim m_\rho^{\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}} \times \begin{cases} 1, & \mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{1}, \\ \tilde{\Phi}^i \tilde{\Phi}^j - \frac{1}{5} \delta^{AB}, & \mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{14}, \\ \tilde{\Phi}^i, & \mathcal{O} \in \mathbf{5}, \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

while it can be shown that **35** cannot get a vev consistent with a breaking to $SO(4)$.

The UV asymptotics of $\Pi_i(q^2)$ at $-q^2 \gg m_\rho^2$ will be related to the lowest scalar dimension in the three vev channels:⁵

$$\Pi_i(q^2) \sim q^2 (-q^2/m_\rho^2)^{-\Delta_{\mathcal{O}_i}/2}, \quad \mathcal{O}_0 \in \mathbf{1}, \mathcal{O}_1 \in \mathbf{14}, \mathcal{O}_2 \in \mathbf{4}. \quad (3.5)$$

That \mathcal{O}_2 controls Π_2 is obvious because the Clebsch-Gordan coefficient is precisely the ϵ -tensor appearing in (3.2). That the vev of \mathcal{O}_1 controls Π_1 is not immediately obvious but can be checked easily using the explicit Clebsch-Gordan coefficient and comparing with the prefactor in (3.2).

⁵For Π_0 actually the unit operator dominates, and so this equation describes the subleading asymptotics.

3.3 Spectral densities

Let us now consider separately the two point functions of the broken and unbroken currents (no summation in a, \hat{a}):

$$\langle J_\mu^{\hat{a}}(q) J_\nu^{\hat{a}}(-q) \rangle = -i P_{\mu\nu} \Pi_-(q^2), \quad (3.6)$$

$$\langle J_\mu^{a\ L/R}(q) J_\nu^{a\ L/R}(-q) \rangle = -i P_{\mu\nu} \Pi_+^{L/R}(q^2). \quad (3.7)$$

Using the explicit expressions for the broken and unbroken generators given in the Appendix, the corresponding polarization operators can be expressed in terms of $\Pi_{0,1,2}$ [4]. In particular, at the aligned vacuum ($\theta = 0$) we get:

$$\Pi_+^{L/R} = \Pi_0 \mp 2\Pi_2, \quad \Pi_- = \Pi_0 + \frac{1}{2}\Pi_1 \quad (\theta = 0). \quad (3.8)$$

The point of introducing this new set of form factors is that they have positive spectral densities, being related to the two point functions of a current with itself. To write the corresponding dispersion relations, we define:

$$\Pi_-(q^2) = -\frac{1}{2}f^2 + q^2 \tilde{\Pi}_-(q^2), \quad (3.9)$$

$$\Pi_+^{L/R}(q^2) = q^2 \tilde{\Pi}_+^{L/R}(q^2). \quad (3.10)$$

Here we subtracted the goldstone pole in the broken current channel. The tilded formfactors can now be represented by non-subtracted dispersion relations:

$$\tilde{\Pi}_-(q^2) = \int ds \frac{\rho_-(s)}{s - q^2 + i\epsilon}, \quad \rho_-(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \tilde{\Pi}_-(s) > 0, \quad (3.11)$$

and analogously for $\Pi_+^{L/R}$. The spectral densities ρ_- , $\rho_+^{L,R}$ are positive.

On the other hand, the S parameter, at least its UV part, will be related to the left-right vacuum polarization:

$$\langle J_\mu^{3L}(q) J_\nu^{3R}(-q) \rangle = -i P_{\mu\nu} \Pi_{LR}(q^2). \quad (3.12)$$

Using the explicit generators and evaluating the RHS of (3.2) on the rotated vacuum (1.1), we find [4]

$$\Pi_{LR}(q^2) = \frac{v^2}{4} + q^2 \tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2), \quad \tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2) = -\frac{v^2}{4f^2} \tilde{\Pi}_1(q^2), \quad (3.13)$$

From (3.8), we can express Π_1 as:

$$\Pi_1 = 2\Pi_- - \Pi_+^L - \Pi_+^R. \quad (3.14)$$

We therefore obtain:

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2) = \frac{v^2}{4f^2} \int ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s - q^2 + i\epsilon}, \quad \rho(s) = 2[\rho_+(s) - \rho_-(s)], \quad \rho_+(s) = \frac{1}{2}[\rho_+^L(s) + \rho_+^R(s)]. \quad (3.15)$$

Recall that in the Higgsless case of an $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ global symmetry spontaneously broken to $SU(2)_V$ there is an analogous formula:

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2) = \frac{1}{4} \int ds \frac{\rho_V(s) - \rho_A(s)}{s - q^2 + i\epsilon}, \quad (3.16)$$

where $\rho_{V/A}(s) > 0$ are the spectral densities for the vector and axial current two point functions. In both cases the spectral density of unbroken (resp. broken) generators enters with a positive (resp. negative) sign.

Notice that in the Higgsless case the parity P_{LR} happens to coincide with the grading R reversing the signs of the broken generators, while for $SO(5)/SO(4)$ these are two different automorphisms of the algebra. In the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ case the grading R is a discrete symmetry of the strong sector, being an element of the unbroken $SO(4)$, while P_{LR} belongs to $O(4)$ but not $SO(4)$ and may or may not be a true symmetry. It is however an accidental symmetry of the $SO(5)/SO(4)$ sigma-model at the two-derivative order (the first term in (1.2) in the limit of turned off gauge couplings). See [28] for a lucid discussion of R and P_{LR} .

We finish this section with comments about the IR and UV asymptotics of the spectral density $\rho(s)$, which will enter our final result. Just like in the Higgsless case, for $s \ll m_\rho^2$ the spectral density is dominated by the two-goldstone state and is nearly flat:

$$\rho(s) \approx 2\rho_+(s) \approx 1/(48\pi^2) \quad (s \ll m_\rho^2). \quad (3.17)$$

The $\rho_-(s)$ part of the spectral density gets contribution from the three-goldstone states and, due to phase space reasons, is expected to be suppressed by s/m_ρ^2 in this limit.

For $s \sim m_\rho$ the density will have complicated non generic structure reflecting the (even and odd grading) resonance spectrum. Finally, according to the discussion in the previous section, in the deep UV it will asymptote as

$$\rho(s) \sim (s/m_\rho^2)^{-\Delta_{\mathcal{O}_1}/2} \quad (s \gg m_\rho^2). \quad (3.18)$$

The first and second Weinberg sum rules [29] in this context would take the form:

$$\int_0^\infty ds \rho(s) = f^2, \quad \int_0^\infty ds s \rho(s) \stackrel{?}{=} 0. \quad (3.19)$$

These equations follow by expanding $\Pi_1(q^2)$ at large q^2 and setting the $O(1)$ and $O(1/q^2)$ coefficients to zero. Notice that this is legitimate only as long as $\Delta_{\mathcal{O}_1} > 2(4)$ for the first (second) sum rule. This remark is relevant for the models *à la* Conformal Technicolor [30], which can also realize a pseudo-goldstone Higgs boson [17]. A request of a scalar with the SM Higgs doublet quantum numbers and a small anomalous dimension is imposed in these models. This request necessitates the presence of low-dimension singlet scalars and even lower-dimension symmetric traceless tensors [31–35]. The best current numerical bounds [34, 35] are quite restrictive and imply that the second Weinberg sum rule is invalid in these

scenarios.⁶ Incidentally, this also means that the Higgs boson mass in these scenarios is UV-sensitive, the contribution from the SM gauge boson loops (Eqs. (19,22) in [4]) being divergent.⁷

3.4 Matching

We now proceed with the first step in the computation of the S parameter—matching the UV complete, strong sector theory to the effective theory described by the Lagrangian (3.1). The matching will determine the coefficient $c(\mu^2)$ in O_S . To perform the matching, we have to pick an observable sensitive to this coefficient and compute it in the full and in the effective theory. The natural observable is the $J^{3L}J^{3R}$ current-current vacuum polarization, $\tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2)$ discussed in the previous section. We will evaluate it at $m_h^2 \ll |q^2| \ll \mu^2$ (to be within the range of the effective theory) and at $q^2 < 0$ spacelike. In full theory $\tilde{\Pi}_{LR}$ is given by the dispersion relation Eq. (3.15). We can simplify that equation by splitting the integral into two parts: above and below μ^2 . In the first part the density is very well approximated by the two-goldstone density (3.17). Up to $O(q^2/\mu^2)$ corrections we obtain:

$$\tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2) = \frac{v^2}{4f^2} \left[\frac{1}{48\pi^2} \log \frac{\mu^2}{-q^2} + \int_{\mu^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s} \right]. \quad (3.20)$$

We now have to compute the same observable in the effective theory. The current-current correlation function will be the difference of the goldstone-goldstone and Higgs-goldstone loops evaluated at the external momentum q . We also have to include the contact contribution from O_S . Since we are assuming $-q^2 \gg m_h^2$, the Higgs boson mass can be neglected. We do this computation in dimensional regularization at the scale μ . Up to $O(q^2/\mu^2)$ corrections, we get⁸

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Pi}_{LR}(q^2) &= \frac{v^2}{f^2} c(\mu^2) + \frac{1}{192\pi^2} \left(N_\epsilon + \log \frac{\mu^2}{-q^2} + \frac{5}{3} \right)_{\text{goldstones}} - \frac{a^2}{192\pi^2} \left(N_\epsilon + \log \frac{\mu^2}{-q^2} + \frac{5}{3} \right)_{\text{Higgs}} \\ &= \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left[c(\mu^2) + \frac{1}{192\pi^2} \left(N_\epsilon + \log \frac{\mu^2}{-q^2} + \frac{5}{3} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Requiring that the result agree with the full theory answer (3.20) fixes $c(\mu^2)$:

$$c(\mu^2) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mu^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s} - \frac{1}{192\pi^2} \left(N_\epsilon + \frac{5}{3} \right) \quad (3.22)$$

Notice that the dependence on q^2 cancels as it should, since we can do the matching at any $q^2 \ll \mu^2$ and the result must be the same.

⁶The published bound in Fig. 6 of [35] concerns the case of an $SO(4)$ global symmetry, but an almost as strong bound holds for the $SO(5)$ case.

⁷We are grateful to Michele Redi for emphasizing this connection to us.

⁸The finite term appears from an integral over the Feynman parameter: $6 \int_0^1 dx (x-x^2) \log(x-x^2) = 5/3$.

3.5 Computing ε_3 for Composite Higgs

Now that the matching is done, we can forget about the UV theory and use the effective theory to compute the low-energy observable ε_3 . We couple the effective theory to dynamical gauge bosons, and also add the Higgs boson mass. The backreaction of these changes on the effective theory parameters measured at the matching scale μ is negligible if $m_h, m_W \ll \mu$ as we assume.

As explained at the end of section 3.1, all the contributions to the ε_3 having to do with the loops of the W and Z (this includes vertex and box corrections) will be the same as in the SM. The Higgs loop contribution will be reduced by a^2 , and there will be a new contribution proportional to $c(\mu^2)$. In detail, we have:

$$\varepsilon_3(\text{SM}) = \varepsilon_{3,W/Z} + \varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}} , \quad (3.23)$$

$$\varepsilon_3(\text{MCHM}) = \varepsilon_{3,W/Z} + a^2 \varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}} + g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} c(\mu^2) . \quad (3.24)$$

Here $\varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}}$ is the SM Higgs contribution which we computed in Eq. (2.4), and $c(\mu^2)$ has been computed via matching in the previous section. The $\varepsilon_{3,W/Z}$ is the only term which we have not computed but it cancels when we form the difference, which is the S parameter in our normalization:

$$\hat{S} = \varepsilon_3(\text{MCHM}) - \varepsilon_3(\text{SM}) = \frac{v^2}{f^2} [-\varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}} + g^2 c(\mu^2)] . \quad (3.25)$$

Notice that we define the S parameter **with respect to the SM with the same reference value of the Higgs mass** as that in the MCHM.

Substituting the values of $\varepsilon_{3,\text{Higgs}}$ and $c(\mu^2)$, the N_ϵ dependence cancels out, and we get a UV-finite answer:

$$\boxed{\hat{S} = g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left[-\frac{3}{64\pi^2} [H_A(h) - H_R(h)] + \frac{1}{192\pi^2} (\log \frac{\mu^2}{m_Z^2} - 1) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mu^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s} \right]} \quad (3.26)$$

This formula is the main result of this paper. It computes the S parameter of the MCHM at the leading order in g^2 and with the relative accuracy $O(m_h^2/m_\rho^2)$. We remind that the scale μ used to separate the IR and the UV parts of the final answer should be chosen in the interval

$$m_h \ll \mu \ll m_\rho . \quad (3.27)$$

The total then does not depend on μ as the spectral density in this interval is nearly flat; see Eq. (3.17).

4 Examples and benchmarks

To take full advantage of the accuracy that Eq. (3.26) provides, one needs to know the non-generic part of the spectral density $\rho(s)$, i.e. across the resonance region and into the

UV. If the MCHM scenario is realized in nature, this knowledge may come from future experiments and theoretical computations based on a high energy description of the EWSB sector. Here we will limit ourselves to discuss toy model examples. In particular we would like to see how Eq. (3.26) compares to the simpler treatment of Ref. [14] discussed in the introduction.

4.1 Heavy vs light Higgs

The main purpose of our first example is to confront the heavy and light Higgs limits of our result. We therefore pick an extremely naive parametrization for the UV part of the spectral density. The density will be assumed flat at the level corresponding to Eq. (3.17) up to the mass of the first and only R -even resonance, where it has a δ -function singularity and drops to zero:

$$\rho(s) = \frac{1}{48\pi^2} \theta(m_\rho^2 - s) + F_\rho^2 \delta(s - m_\rho^2). \quad (4.1)$$

We are implicitly assuming here the P_{LR} symmetry, otherwise the resonances in ρ_+^L and ρ_+^R parts of the spectral density would not have the same mass.

For this density we would get the S parameter:

$$\hat{S} = g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left[-\frac{3}{64\pi^2} [H_A(h) - H_R(h)] + \frac{1}{192\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{m_\rho^2}{m_Z^2} - 1 \right) + \frac{F_\rho^2}{4m_\rho^2} \right] \quad (4.2)$$

The last term in this formula is what we called \hat{S}_{UV} in Eq. (1.5). The estimate match if $F_\rho \sim f$, which is natural as we discuss below. To compare with Ref. [14], let us expand in the heavy Higgs limit:

$$\hat{S} \approx g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left[\frac{1}{96\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{m_\rho}{m_h} - \frac{11}{12} \right) + \frac{F_\rho^2}{4m_\rho^2} \right] \quad (m_h \gg m_Z). \quad (4.3)$$

The logarithm in the first term is what we would get replacing $m_h \rightarrow m_{\text{eff}}$ with $\Lambda = m_\rho$. We also retained the finite term, which is the same 11/12 one gets when subtracting the reference Higgs contribution in the Peskin-Takeuchi formula (see e.g. Eq. (4.10) of [27]). In fact this limit of our formula could be derived starting from the Peskin-Takeuchi formula.

However, the observed value of the Higgs mass $m_h = 125$ GeV lies beyond the range of validity of the heavy Higgs approximation. Evaluating the $H_{A,R}$ functions exactly, the S parameter can be conveniently written down in the form:⁹

$$\hat{S} = g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} \left[\frac{1}{96\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{m_\rho}{125 \text{ GeV}} - 0.29 \right) + \frac{F_\rho^2}{4m_\rho^2} \right] \quad (m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}). \quad (4.4)$$

The difference between this equation and the heavy Higgs limit allows to appreciate the importance of finite terms that we computed. Notice that the prescription of [14] would correspond to dropping $-11/12$ in (4.3) and -0.29 in (4.4). We see that numerically the old prescription works even better for a light Higgs than for a heavy one.

⁹Ref. [20], footnote 24, also discussed numerical impact of going beyond the heavy Higgs approximation.

4.2 Vector Meson Dominance

Our second example is analogous to Vector Meson Dominance (VMD) as applied in QCD and in Higgsless models. It will contain one R -even and one R -odd resonance, playing a role similar to the ρ and a_1 mesons. For the time being, we model the spectral density by:¹⁰

$$\rho(s) = \frac{1}{48\pi^2} \theta(m_+^2 - s) + F_+^2 \delta(s - m_+^2) - F_-^2 \delta(s - m_-^2) \quad (4.5)$$

Again we are assuming P_{LR} , although this is not essential. Later on, we will see that this model also allows to replace the hard cutoff of the two-goldstone spectral density by a gentler mechanism. Analogously to the previous example, the above spectral density leads to:

$$\hat{S} = g^2 \frac{v^2}{f^2} \frac{1}{96\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{m_+}{125 \text{ GeV}} - 0.29 \right) + \hat{S}_{\text{UV}} \quad (m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}), \quad (4.6)$$

where

$$\hat{S}_{\text{UV}} = \frac{g^2 v^2}{4 f^2} \left[\frac{F_+^2}{m_+^2} - \frac{F_-^2}{m_-^2} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{WSR}} m_W^2 (m_+^{-2} + m_-^{-2}). \quad (4.7)$$

The shown replacement happens if we assume that the two resonances saturate the two Weinberg sum rules (3.19), i.e. if

$$F_+^2 - F_-^2 = f^2, \quad F_+^2 m_+^2 - F_-^2 m_-^2 = 0. \quad (4.8)$$

We see that in this case \hat{S}_{UV} is positive and similar to the estimate in Eq.(1.5). But, as discussed in section 3.2, the second Weinberg sum rule might not be satisfied, and the UV contribution could then significantly deviate from the RHS of Eq. (4.7).

To explain how the VMD spectral density (4.5) arises, one can build a Lagrangian for the resonances. We use the CCWZ formalism [37, 38]; our notation follows closely [28]. We parametrize the goldstones of $SO(5)/SO(4)$ as $U(\pi) = e^{i\sqrt{2}\pi(x)/f}$, where $\pi(x) = \pi^{\hat{a}}(x)T^{\hat{a}}$. Under an $SO(5)$ transformation g :

$$U(\pi) \rightarrow gU(\pi)h^\dagger(\pi, g), \quad h \in SO(4). \quad (4.9)$$

The projections onto the broken/unbroken generators of the Cartan-Maurer one-form

$$-iU^\dagger(\pi)\partial_\mu U(\pi) = d_\mu^{\hat{a}}T^{\hat{a}} + E_\mu^a T^a \equiv d_\mu + E_\mu \quad (4.10)$$

transform under $SO(5)$ transformations as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_\mu &\rightarrow h(\pi, g)d_\mu h^\dagger(\pi, g), \\ E_\mu &\rightarrow h(\pi, g)E_\mu h^\dagger(\pi, g) - ih(\pi, g)\partial_\mu h^\dagger. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

¹⁰One can improve spectral density modeling by including other two-particle intermediate states, e.g. the goldstone-vector meson states as done in [36] for the Higgsless models. We will not attempt to do this here.

We see that the d_μ transforms homogeneously, and so will be a field strength constructed out of E_μ :

$$E_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu E_\nu - \partial_\nu E_\mu + i[E_\mu, E_\nu]. \quad (4.12)$$

To keep the notation simple, we gauge the whole $SO(5)$ and then freeze the unwanted degrees of freedom. We thus define $A_\mu = A^{\hat{a}}T^{\hat{a}} + A_\mu^a T^a$ which transforms as a gauge field under local $SO(5)$ transformations, and denote by $F_{\mu\nu}$ the corresponding field strength. We then define the structure:

$$f_{\mu\nu} = U^\dagger F_{\mu\nu} U = (f_{\mu\nu}^-)^{\hat{a}} T^{\hat{a}} + (f_{\mu\nu}^+) T^a \equiv f_{\mu\nu}^- + f_{\mu\nu}^+, \quad (4.13)$$

where both $f_{\mu\nu}^-$ and $f_{\mu\nu}^+$ transform homogeneously.

To introduce the two resonances, we use the antisymmetric tensor formalism [39], and make them transform linearly under the unbroken subgroup. We take an R -even resonance multiplet $\rho_+^{\mu\nu} \equiv \rho_{+,a}^{\mu\nu} T^a$ in the adjoint of $SO(4)$ and an R -odd $\rho_-^{\mu\nu} \equiv \rho_{-,\hat{a}}^{\mu\nu} T^{\hat{a}}$ in the fundamental. Their transformations under $SO(5)$ can be written as:

$$\rho_\pm^{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h(\pi, g) \rho_\pm^{\mu\nu} h^\dagger(\pi, g). \quad (4.14)$$

The kinetic/mass terms take the form:

$$\mathcal{L}_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} \langle \nabla_\mu \rho_\pm^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\sigma \rho_\pm^{\sigma\nu} \rangle + \frac{1}{4} m_\pm^2 \langle \rho_\pm^{\mu\nu} \rho_\pm^{\mu\nu} \rangle, \quad (4.15)$$

where $\nabla_\mu \rho \equiv \partial_\mu \rho + i[E_\mu, \rho]$.

The $O(p^2)$ interaction lagrangian relevant to study the S parameter is:

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{G_+}{2} \langle \rho_+^{\mu\nu} [d_\mu, d_\nu] \rangle + \frac{F_+}{2} \langle \rho_+^{\mu\nu} f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle + \frac{F_-}{2} \langle \rho_-^{\mu\nu} f_-^{\mu\nu} \rangle. \quad (4.16)$$

If we neglect G_+ , this lagrangian reproduces the spectral density (4.5), except that the two-goldstone part is not cut off at m_+ .

The subsequent discussion follows closely section 4.2 of [27]. To see how the spectral density gets cut off, let's turn on G_+ . The R -even resonance gives a tree level contribution to the two-goldstone form factor:

$$\langle \pi^{\hat{a}}(p') | J_c^\mu | \pi^{\hat{b}}(p) \rangle = C^{\hat{a}\hat{b}c} \mathcal{F}(q^2) (p + p')^\mu \quad (q = p' - p), \quad (4.17)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}(q^2) = 1 - \frac{F_+ G_+}{f^2} \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_+^2}. \quad (4.18)$$

The first term corresponds to the contact contribution from the sigma-model, while the second one comes from the tree level resonance exchange. The goldstones being composite, this form factor should go to 0 as $q^2 \rightarrow \infty$. The premise of VMD is to achieve this with one R -even resonance, which requires

$$F_+ G_+ = f^2. \quad (4.19)$$

Furthermore, the form factor $\mathcal{F}(q^2)$ affects the two-goldstone state contribution to the spectral density $\rho_+(s)$:

$$\rho_+^{\pi\pi} = \frac{1}{96\pi^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{96\pi^2} |\mathcal{F}(s)|^2. \quad (4.20)$$

Introducing the finite decay width to two goldstones in the resonance propagator

$$\Gamma_+ = \frac{G_+^2 m_+^3}{48\pi f^4} \quad (4.21)$$

and using (4.19), we get the modified spectral density:

$$\rho_+(s) = \frac{1}{96\pi^2} \frac{m_+^4}{(s - m_+^2)^2 + \Gamma_+^2 m_+^2}. \quad (4.22)$$

We now see how the flat spectral density is cut off: at energies above the R -even resonance mass, the interference between the two contributions to the two-goldstone form factor is destructive and for $s \gg m_+^2$, $\rho_+(s)$ drops fast as $1/s^2$. Of course this simple model is unable to reproduce the anomalous dimension fall off (3.18).

Including the R -odd resonance contribution, the full spectral density is given by

$$\rho(s) = \frac{1}{48\pi^2} \frac{m_+^4}{(s - m_+^2)^2 + \Gamma_+^2 m_+^2} - F_-^2 \delta(s - m_-^2). \quad (4.23)$$

Eq. (4.5) can be seen as an approximation to this, valid in the limit $\Gamma_+/m_+ \rightarrow 0$.

Note that one could get an idea about the size of the coupling G_+ by studying unitarization of goldstone-goldstone scattering via the ρ_+ -exchange (similarly to how it was done in Higgsless models in [40], [27]). The allowed range of G_+ would depend on $\xi \equiv v^2/f^2$, which determines the Higgs boson contribution to the scattering amplitude, m_+ and the energy scale up to which unitarization is desired. One could then determine F_+ from (4.19) and get an idea about S_{UV} . The F_- can be determined from the first Weinberg sum rule, and the mass of ρ_- from the second one. Alternatively one may decide to relax the second sum rule and keep m_- as a free parameter. We leave this numerical analysis to the future.

4.3 Remark on the gauge formalism

We finish this section with a brief comment concerning the S parameter discussion of Ref. [28]. There spin one resonances with quantum numbers $(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})$ or $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3})$ under the unbroken $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R = SO(4)$ were introduced as gauge fields transforming non-homogeneously:

$$\varrho_\mu \rightarrow h(\pi, g) \varrho_\mu h^\dagger(\pi, g) - ih(\pi, g) \partial_\mu h^\dagger(\pi, g). \quad (4.24)$$

Taking $\varrho = (\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1})$ for concreteness, they compute the S parameter at tree level from the following Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4g_\varrho^2} \varrho_{\mu\nu}^{aL} \varrho^{aL\mu\nu} + \frac{m_\varrho^2}{2g_\varrho^2} (\varrho_\mu^{aL} - E_\mu^{aL})^2 + \alpha_2 \langle \varrho^{\mu\nu} f_{\mu\nu}^+ \rangle, \quad (4.25)$$

where $\varrho_{\mu\nu}$ is the field strength constructed out of ϱ_μ . This gives them:

$$\hat{S} = \frac{m_W^2}{g_\varrho^2 f^2} - 4\alpha_2 \frac{m_W^2}{f^2} . \quad (4.26)$$

This formula predicts that S may become negative for sufficiently large positive α_2 . Ref. [28] did not use it in this regime, but only for moderate $\alpha_2 > 0$ where the S parameter is reduced but is still positive. Still, from our point of view this formula is puzzling, because the dispersion relation predicts that the R -even resonances should under all circumstances give a non-negative contribution to S .

Ref. [28] noticed that parameter α_2 in (4.25) should satisfy the constraint

$$\alpha_2 < 1/(g_\varrho g) , \quad (4.27)$$

since otherwise when coupling to the SM gauge field and diagonalizing, one of the two kinetic terms comes out with a negative sign, signaling a ghost instability. This range still allows S to become negative. There is also a logical problem with Eq. (4.27). Since α_2 is a parameter characterizing the strong sector, whatever consistency condition on it must be expressible in terms of other strong sector parameters and cannot depend on the SM gauge coupling g . The strong sector does not know to which theory we may decide to couple it; it is either consistent by itself or inconsistent.

In our opinion the resolution of the puzzle lies elsewhere.¹¹ It comes from examining the full q^2 dependence of the current-current vacuum polarization. The gauge Lagrangian (4.25) gives:

$$\Pi_+(q^2) = -\frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_\varrho^2} \left[\frac{m_\varrho^2}{g_\varrho^2} - 4\alpha_2 m_\varrho^2 + 4\alpha_2^2 g_\varrho^2 q^2 \right] . \quad (4.28)$$

Because of the last term, the vacuum polarization grows at large q^2 , contrary to the idea of VMD that adding resonances should improve the short-distance behavior of the theory. This may be contrasted with the UV-regular tree-level vacuum polarization following from our Lagrangian (4.15),(4.16):

$$\Pi_+^{(our)}(q^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2 F_+^2}{q^2 - m_+^2} . \quad (4.29)$$

This suggests that if the gauge Lagrangian (4.25) is to be used for an S parameter computation, one should first fix up the vacuum polarization UV behavior. This can be achieved by adding to the Lagrangian the following extra term:

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \beta \langle f_+^{\mu\nu} f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle , \quad \beta = -\alpha_2^2 g_\varrho^2 . \quad (4.30)$$

where the value of β is fixed by the requirement of cancelling the bad $O(q^2)$ behavior of $\Pi_+(q^2)$. The new UV-regular vacuum polarization is then given by

$$\Pi_+(q^2) \rightarrow -m_\varrho^2 \frac{q^2}{q^2 - m_\varrho^2} \left(\frac{1}{g_\varrho} - 2\alpha_2 g_\varrho \right)^2 . \quad (4.31)$$

¹¹See [41] for similar reasonings.

and predicts a non-negative S parameter as expected

$$\hat{S} = \frac{m_W^2}{f^2} \left(\frac{1}{g_\varrho} - 2\alpha_2 g_\varrho \right)^2 \geq 0. \quad (4.32)$$

5 Discussion and outlook

In this paper we have shown how the S parameter can be computed precisely in a theory where the light Higgs boson arises as a pseudo-goldstone boson belonging to a strong sector realizing a spontaneously broken global symmetry. Our main result is Eq. (3.26), which combines an IR contribution from the light Higgs boson with an UV contribution from spin one resonances. Our formula encodes the same physics as earlier treatments, but is much more accurate due to a careful matching procedure. Of course, to realize the full accuracy of the formula, the strong sector spectral density must be known. This knowledge may come from future experiments, Monte-Carlo simulations, or theoretical computations if and when a microscopic description of the strong sector becomes known.

For simplicity, we considered here the minimal symmetry breaking pattern giving rise to a composite pseudo-goldstone Higgs boson: $SO(5)/SO(4)$. However, our method is completely general and would work for more complicated breakings having extra goldstones, such as $SO(6)/SO(5)$ [42], $SO(6)/SO(4) \times SO(2)$ [43] or $SO(7)/G_2$ [44]. It would also work if the Higgs boson is not a goldstone but belongs to a strongly interacting sector so that its couplings are suppressed for reasons other than the sigma-model structure, such as the Randall-Sundrum model case considered in Ref. [45].¹²

It would be very interesting to find a dispersion relation similar to the ones considered in this work but for the T parameter. The difficulties in finding such a dispersion relation were already emphasized by Peskin and Takeuchi [3]. At present it is not even known which strong sector observable would control its UV part. Currently the T parameter in composite Higgs models is studied using the simplified models of vector-like fermionic resonances [14, 46, 15, 16, 22]. Potentially large $O(g^2)$ contributions were identified in Higgsless models by Feynman diagram calculations starting from VMD Lagrangians [40, 27]. A dispersion relation could help understanding the theoretical uncertainties in these calculations.

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¹²We are leaving here aside the issue that the latter models don’t explain the lightness of the Higgs boson.

A $SO(5)$ generators

We use the $SO(5)$ generators in the fundamental representation normalized as $\langle T^A T^B \rangle \equiv \text{Tr}[T^A T^B] = 1$. For the broken and the unbroken generators we use the explicit expressions [28]:

$$T_{ij}^{\hat{a}} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (\delta^{\hat{a}i} \delta^{5j} - \delta^{\hat{a}j} \delta^{5i}), \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$T_{ij}^a{}^{L/R} = -\frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{abc} (\delta^{bi} \delta^{cj} - \delta^{bj} \delta^{ci}) \pm (\delta^{ai} \delta^{4j} - \delta^{aj} \delta^{4i}) \right], \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\hat{a} = 1, \dots, 4$, $a = 1, 2, 3$ and $i, j = 1, \dots, 5$.

The structure constants are denoted by $[T^A, T^B] = iC^{ABC}T^C$. For the computation of the width Γ_+ and of the two-goldstone form factor, two useful relations are:

$$C^{\hat{a}\hat{b}e} C^{\hat{c}\hat{d}e} = -\frac{1}{2} (\delta^{ab} \delta^{cd} - \delta^{ac} \delta^{bd}) \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and

$$\langle T^a \{T^{\hat{a}}, T^{\hat{b}}\} \rangle = 0. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

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